10 PAGES-LAST EDITION

MONDAY JANUARY 27 1908 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

SULLIVAN'S TRIAL SET FOR MARCH 9

Appeal of Counsel for Postponement Until Next Term Not Granted by Court.

CLAIMS HE CAN PROVE ALIBI

But Asks for Time to Communicate With Friends in New York and Oregon.

Defendant's Attorneys Claim Their client is Being Railroaded to Trial -Loofbourow Opposes Delay.

Joe Sullivan will go on trial or his life, accused of the murder of Police Officer Charles S. Ford, on Dec. 14, 1907, Monday \$ morning, March 9.

In coart this morning he pleaded not guilty to the charge the state prison to await his trial jury of 12 men in the criminal division of the Third district

Atty. Frank Vickery, of Sullivan's counsel, made a strong plea for a continuation of this case to the next term of court, declaring that Sullivan could bring witnesses to court to establish an alibi if given time to do 🕽 so, and asking the continuation that the accused man night communicate with friends for assistance. Fred C. Loofbourow, district attorney and prosecutor for the state, opposed the extension on the ground that some of the state's witnesses might not be in the state when the 3 case was called, if it went over to the next term.

Šeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee That Joe Sullivan is being railroaded

to prison without being accorded the rights that are his is the belief of his counsel, Bailey & Vickery. They be live that the state is not giving Sullivan an opportunity to show that he was not in the city at the time the robbery was committed, that the state is deaving Sullivan an oportunity to communicate with his friends in Washingten Oregon, California and New York to obtain the financial assistance that he needs in order to bring witnesses to court to show that he was on his way to Oregon before the robbery of the Albany bar was committed and the murder of Police Officer Charles Ford uplished by the men who robbed

SAY SULLIVAN IS INNOCENT. Vickery declares that he has closer to the man Sullivan than other person. He declares that as watched the man as he has told he has watched the man as he has told his story to the lawyers who are trying to obtain liberty for their client. In his entire story, Mr. Vickery declares, there is a coherence of every detail, that there has been nothing withheld. From what Joe Sullivan has told Vickery, his lawyers say that Sullivan is innocent. Mr. Vickery asks why Owens was so willing to go into court and plead guilty to highway robbery and take the maximum sentence and why that sentence to 20 years at hard labor made Owens glad. He points to every freumstance as indicating that Gardia, a man unused to bold and daring jubbery, but a sneak thief who used sient shoes in his visits to lonely homes and robbed them when no one was near ad robbed them when no one was nea disturb him, that Garcia, again, was e of the men who robbed the Al-nuy saloon and that with Garcia in e saloon was Owens; that Owens was nan who stood outside the bar and Garcia was the man behind the that there were two mer robbery and only two and those two Owens and Garcia. He points to the testimony of Buckley, the bartender, who peered into the cave-like barrel of the .41 caliber revolver held by the man outside the bar, as indicating that Garcia, the man with only one serviceable hand and a man who mas nervous when robbing boldly in the sight of his victim, was the man behind he bar who was so nervous that he took only the money in the front of the money drawer, leaving by far the greater sum behind him. Too, that Owens was found with a pack-up of cigarettes identical with the Owens and Garcia. He points to testimony of Buckley, the barcigarettes identical with by the larger man when saloon is indicated as a ent point.

ON WAY TO NORTHWEST. Sullivan, in his talks with his lawyers, has said that there were men on
the train he took out of Sait Lake who
could identify him. Sullivan says he
had left Sait Lake before the robbery
was committed and that when Policeman Ford was murdered he was well
on his way to the northwest coast. To
get those witnesses into court would se witnesses into court would long time and would require Sullivan is penniless. He left itentiary a few days before the after serving a four-year sen-or robbery committed in Ogden says that his friends and rel-yould gladly come to his aid it ew he was facing trial for mur-This would take time, though, and this Mr. Vickery asked the court morning. His request was not lied and Sullivan's trial has been down for Monday, March 9, at 10

ing but circumstantial evidence can be produced in court, Mr. Vickery declares, to support the charge the state has brought against Sullivan. Mr. Vickery wanted the trial to go over to the next term of court to give his client an opportunity to bring witnesses to court who would tear down Convict Owens' testimony.

STATE COUNSEL OBJECTS. Mr. Poofbourow, for the state, objected to the delay. He said that the state had witnesses detained for the purpose of giving testimony of weight in the trial. Mr. Vickery answered by urging that the state, in the manner provided by statute, take the testimony of its witnesses and nermit cross-examinawifnesses and permit cross-examina-tion by the defense and that this testi-mony he recorded and preserved to be presented at the trial. Mr. Loofbourow suswered this demand by saying that the state desires these witnesses to be present in court to testify in the pres-

cace of the jury, that the jury may see them and observe their actions on the stand that the proper weight may be given their evidence. He intimated that the state is not sure that the witnesses will be in the state when wanted if the trial be delayed too long. Mr. Vickery declared that if the state cannot rely on its witnesses to be present in court when wanted, then not a great deal of credit is due the state for relying upon such witnesses to deprive the prisoner of his liberty. The court, however, set the case for an early trial.

CLAIMS HASTE IS UNFAIR.

Mr. Vickery declares that the attitude of the prosecution in every phase of the case against Sullivan has been unfair. It required Sullivan to go into court for his preliminary hearing so soon after being brought back to the state that proper preparation of his case by his attorneys was impossible from a physical standpoint and then, after a hearing lasting through only from a physical standpoint and then, after a hearing lasting through only five hours, to be bound over for triat and required to appear in the district court one day later for arraignment. Now, after one more day's time, it required him to plead to the charge and set his trial for a time little over one month distant. All this is unfair, declares Mr. Vickery. It does not give his client the opportunity contemplated by the law in which to establish his case.

whenin the hour of his greatest need. Sullivan was denied the right to write to friends asking financial assistance and since his incarceration Sullivan has been able to write only one letter, an appeal to his brother. The prison authorities have relented slightly and Sullivan is now permitted to take exercise like other prisoners. Until yesterday he was in solitary confinament, as he would be had he been convicted and waiting the death penalty or serving a life sentence.

SECY. TAFT BOOSTS SEATTLE EXPOSITION

Washington, Jan. 27 .- The appear ance of Secy. Taft before the house committee on industrial arts and expositions today, in support of an appositions today, in support of an appropriation for the Seattle exposition in 1909, was the signal for a demonstration in his honor. The proceedings were interrupted when he entered the room, by handclapping and thumping on the tables. The congressional delegation from Washington as well as delegations of business men and officials from that state also were present and pleaded for an appropriation for the exposition. Secy. Tatt thought that on account of the Philippines finances that the government would not be able to make any exhibition of considerable size, but he said bition of considerable size, but he said the war department could have the Jamestown-Philippine exhibit sent to Seattle.

In an indirect way Seey. Taft touched upon the returns between Japan and the United States. The exposition at Seattle, he thought, would have a great effect all over the Pacific. "There are critical developments." he declared, "in the matter of fixing the attention of orientals in this country, but nothing will bring to the attention of the orientals so much the interest of this country in them and their interest in United States for the purpose of trade than an exposition purpose of trade than an exposition

like this."

He referred to the proposed exposition in Japan in 1912 and said the Japanese expect to make it one of the greatest in the world, and he added:
"I hope it will succeed."

The Japanese, he said, were anxious that the United States shall be present at the exposition. The invitation had been accepted. "I think the exposition will have an excellent effect," said, Mr. Taft. "It will bring the countries on both sides of the Pacific countries on both sides of the Pacific together in a way probably that could not be accomplished in any other

Answering a question by Mr. Miller, Kangas, Seey. Taft declared that it was more important for the United States to have expositions in the west than in the east because they have direct bearing on our oriental trad that will be a substantial contribution to our progress in that direction. The next 50 years, he said, will see the greatest development in the world of the Pacific and he added:

the Pacific and he added:

"It seems to me we ought to be in it."

Mr. Taft later visited Representative
Payne of New York, Republican floor
manager in the house in the ways and
means committee room, and the privilege of the floor for the two Philippine commissioners Benito Iegarda and
Pablo O. Campo, in order that they
might formally be welcomed to the
capitol the secretary was asked if he might formally be welcomed to the capitol the secretary was asked if he meant to wait and meet Mr. Bryan.
"I don't expect to," he said, "I didn't even know he was to be at the capitol today."

Asked if he had any comment or statement to make respecting the presi-dential situation, Mr. Taft replied: "!

haven't made any statement yet."
"When will you be ready to?"
Smiling, he answered emphatically: Never

Secy. Taft hastened from the capitol to the White House, where he was due to present the Philippine commissioners Taft hastened from the capitol to the president,

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Fanned by a 40-mile gale, a fire which broke out in the Hotel Florence, 163 Adams street, early today, scattered burning embers about the southern portion of the loop district, endangering a score of structures and causing a loss estimated at \$300,000. Twenty guests of the hotel, which was a four-story structure, were roused from their beds by policemen and firemen. All of the inmates are believed to have escaped.

Adjoining the burning structure on the east is the partially completed 16-story building of the Corn Exchange National bank. The new sky-scraper was given a severe test, but with the exception of some temporary wood-work, resisted the fiames successfully. Two members of the fire department Chicago, Jan. 27 .- Fanned by a 40

Work, resisted the flames successfully. Two members of the fire department were struck by rds which fell from a burning seaffering on the lifteenth floor of the bank building. One of them, Edward Wakefield, a truckman, was knocked unconscious. The other, Herbert Scanlon, a pipeman, escaped with slight bruises.

with slight bruises.

Despite the threatening nature of the fire, hard work by the Bremen confined it to the two structures. The fire called for the complete fire department forces of the downtown and wholesale district, and the men swarmed upon the roofs and fire-escapes of adjoining structures, pouring tons of water upon the flames from these vantage points. Two hours after the first alarm had sounded the flames were under control. ith slight bruises. were under control,

SOUTH DAKOTA IN COMMISSION.

Mare Island Navy Yard, Jan. 27.—The eruiser South Dakota, built at the Union Iron Works, went into commission today. Her commander is Cap. C. E. Fox. She probably will go to San Francisco for a few days, and then proceed to Magdaleas bay for taf-

WOMAN IS NEARLY ALIEN ALIENISTS

Mistakes Gasoline for Coal Oil And Pours it on the Fire.

A BIG EXPLOSION RESULTS.

Blazing Liquid Thrown All Over Victim. Inflicting Terrible Injuries-J. M. Collins Fights Flame.

Covered from head to feet with awful burns, Miss Hattie Griffiths Church street, lies dangerously injured at the Holy Cross hopital. She is a victim of the old mistake of thinking gasoline, coal oil and if she survives her terrible ordeal it will be due to the presence of mind of J. M. Collins and her brother, D. M. Griffiths. Miss Griffiths, who is 45 years old, was building a fire in the kitchen stove this morning shortly after 7 o'clock and to hasten matters, picked up what she thought a can of coal oil and opening the stove, poured the liquid on the flame. There was a terrible explosion, followed by screams.

Miss Griffith ran outside. A neighbor, Mrs. J. M. Collins, who lives at the south end of Church street, between Third and Fourth South and Main and State streets, saw the girl covered with flames. She called to her husband who was washing, and leaping over a high fence between his home and the Griffiths place, reached the girl in a few seconds. He started pulling off the girl's blazing clothing. She was fully dressed and her outer garments fanned in the air, burned flercely. Her dress wa torn from her body quickly by Mr. Collins, but before he could get her under clothing off, her breast, arms and back were burned frightfully, the flesh coming off with the clothing, in places. Mr. Collins worked heroically, but her stockings were burning before he could reach them. As he pulled off her shoes the fiesh on her legs crack-

BROUGHT BEDDING.

D. M. Griffiths, a brother of the girl, was next on the scene. He brought bedding which was wrapped tightly around her, thus estinguishing the flames in such portions of the garments as remained upon her.

Miss Griffiths screamed while her clothing burned, but subsided as the flames were conquered. She was taken into the home and physicians summened. Drs. Root and Evans respected quickly and putting in a calf for the ambulance, swatted the girl in bandages. She was taken to the Holy Cross hospital, where her burns were treated, Owing to the wide spread the flames obtained and the intense pain resulting, it was not definitely known whether internal injuries had been inflicted, some fear being expressed that her lungs or heart might have been affected. During the wait for the ambulance Miss Griffiths remained conscious.

When the brother, who was dressing

When the brother, who was dressing

the bedroom at the time of the accident, reached the kitchen, he found it all ablaze. He could not find his sister and beat the fire out with heavy rags, thinking probably she had fainted and was somewhere in the room. Her screams brought him to the outside, where he found Mr. Col-lins already rendering first aid. After the excitement had passed, both Mr. Griffith and Collins found their hands badly blistered.

STORY OF ACCIDENT.

The story of the accident is best told by Mr. Collins. When a caller rapped on his door this morning Mr. Col-line had both hands bandaged. He on his door this morning Mr. Colline had both hands bandaged. He motioned for the caller to open the door and step inside. "It was horrible," he said, shuddering. "The poor girl came running out of the house all ablaze. I got over the fence, but how, I do not know. I pulled at her clothing, every time I pulled at piece of clothing to which the flesh was sticking, the poor girl would scream with pain. Her corsets were burined, nothing but the steels being left when the flames got through their work. I grabbed and pulled as fast as I could work my hands and within a few minutes most of the flame was taken away. Then her hair caught and started to burn, making the affair all the more terrible, Her brother was working over her, too, in a few minutes after I reached her. We wrapped her in bedding and then took her into the house. The sight was awful—oh I want never to see such a thing again!" such a thing again!

WAS OLD FIREMAN.

D. M. Griffith, the girl's brother, is an ex-member of the fire department. He said, "I heard an explosion in the kitchen and then heard my sister scream. I rushed in and the room was one mass of fiames. I began beating these out and hunting for my sister. Just as I was getting the flames out a scream told me she had reached the outside, so I rushed out and found Mr. Collins tearing off her burning clothes. It was a horrible sight, and it will be weeks before I will get over the fright and horror of it all." As Mr. Griffith spoke he was trembling like a leaf. Both hands were bandaged. The aged mother and other members of the family were still shuddering. D. M. Griffith, the girl's brother, is

GRIM RELICS.

space between the Griffiths and Collins home were grim reminders of the affair. Pieces of charred clothing shoes and bedding were scattered around everywhere. The fence which Mr. Collins does not remember getting over is six feet high and a difficult test

SUTTON AND MORNINGSTAR MEET THIS EVENING.

New York, Jan. 27,—George Suiton of Chicago, and Ora Morningstar of New York, will meet here tonight in a game for the championship at 18.2 balk line billiards. Suiton became champion at the game in 1905, when he defeated George F. Slosson, who won the international championship match in the spring of that year. Since then Suiton has successfully defended the title against Jacob Schaefer, Willie Hoppe and Morningstar the latter match taking place in Chicago a year ago, when Suiton won by the narrow margin og 28 points. Willie Hoppe has issued a challenge to the winner of tonight's match, who will have to play the boy within 60 days. Hoppe has also challanged Schaefer for the trophy representing the championship at 18.1 balk line.

MARRIAGE OF BURNED TO DEATH TESTIFY FOR THAW GLADYS VANDERBILT

Dr. Sydney Russell Wells of London Told of Attending Defendant in England in 1899.

IN VERY NERVOUS CONDITION

Dr. Frederick J. Burton-Browne, Formerly of India Service, Diagnosed Case as Mild Mania.

Dr. Maurice Ganja of Paris Also Witness-Defense's Testimony Is Now All In.

New York, Jan. 24 .- The defense in the Thaw case completed this morning the introduction of all its testimony and shortly before the noon recess Mr Littleton, chief counsel for the defendant began to read a long and carefully prepared hypothetical instruction to the three alienists engaged to testify in Harry Thaw's behalf. The question covered all the testimony in the case and before read had been submitted to Dist. A.tty. Jerome for any objection the prosecution had to offer. Only slight changes resulted. As the testi-

mony in the present hearing had differed from that of the first trial, so the hypothetical question differed from the one propounded last year by Mr. Delmas. The evidence to irrational acts or manner, from infancy to the time of the homicide was given precedence over every other phase of the testi-

DR. BINGAMAN.

Dr. Charles Francis Bingaman, the Thaw family physician of Pittsburg, was put on the witness stand, when court opened today for the beginning of the fourth week of the second trial of Harry Thaw for the killing of Stanford White. Dr. Bingaman told of the early symptoms of nervousness in Harry Thaw, saying he was first called to attend the boy when he was three years old. At the time his nervousness often bordered on convulsions. The attacks usually followed various children's diseases. Thaw slept badly as a child, requiring a relay of nurses most of the

Dr. Bingaman said that in the fall of 1903 he was called to attend Harry Thaw in Pittsburg and treated him for nervousness and metancholy.

This was alter Thaw's first trip abroad with Evelyn Nesbit. The witness said Thaw several times in the Tombs after his arrest and the defendant always referred to the Madison Square Garden affairs as "The act of Providence."

Thaw's acts and appearance in the prison impressed the witness as irrational.

It was of Dr. Bingaman that Dist. Dr. Bingaman said that in the fell

It was of Dr. Bingaman that Dist. Atty. Jerome said at the last trial when Thaw's mental condition was under in-vestigation. "I had rather had the vestigation. "I had rather had the testimony of an old practitioner like this than all the exepts you could put upon the stand." The prosecutor's cross-examination today was very brief and courteous.

DR. WELLS OF LONDON.

Following Dr. Binghman came the first of the foreign witnesses, Dr. Sydney Russell Wells of London, who was called to attend Thaw in the English capital in the edrly part of 1899.

"Mr. Thaw was in a very nervous condition," said Dr. Wells. "His pulse was extremely rapid and he complained of pains in the head. I diagnosed his case as one of mental disturbance," On one of his visits to the defendant, witness said, he found his patient in a highly excitable state, despite the fact that his temperature was only 99 degrees. He feared that he might harm grees. He feared that he might harm himself. Thaw did not respond to treatment, even opiates failing, and Dr. Wells said he decided to send the

Dr. Wells said he decided to send the young man to the Devonshire Nursing association's hospital. On a visit he found Thaw dancing about the room like a mad man. He reported his case at the hospital as autemania.

"Mr. Thaw at the hospital had a perfectly enormous room," continued Dr. Wells, but he complained that he did not have room to breathe. He also complained of the terrific heat and demanded that 20,000 tons of ice be placed in the room. He did not like the nurse assigned to him and wanted me manded that 20,000 tons of ice be placed in the room. He did not like the nurse assigned to him and wanted me to employ a whole staff of nurses sche might find one he liked. When he was in the bed the patient's eyes glared into vacancy. The acute attack at the hospital continued six days. He had no fewer at any time. His falk was had no fever at any time. His talk was largely incoherent. There was no evi-dence of alcoholism."

"During your entire attendance on Mr. Thaw in 1899, doctor, what conclu-sion did you report?" asked Mr. Lit-

tleton.
"I diagnosed his case as acuté recurrent insanity."

Dr. Wells sald he saw Thaw in 1901, 1902 and in 1905 or 1904. He treated him at these times, but there were no acute symptoms as in 1899.

On cross-examination by Dist, Atty. Jerome, Dr. Wells said that at the time he treated Thaw in 1899 he had made no particular study of mental diseases and had had but little experience along that line. The witness said

case and had but little experience along that like. The witness said Thaw remembered him and the things that happened during his outbreak, and was anxious to apologize, especially to the nurse whom he felt he had offend-MISS MACBRIDE, NURSE. Miss Lillian T. MacBride of London

Miss Lillian T. MacBride of London, a professional nurse, as she described herself, followed Dr. Wells. She was called in to attend Thaw as nurse in his rooms in London in July, 1899. Thaw was very restless and his talk was incoherent, the expression of his face was wild and although he had no temperature he continually complained of the frightful heat. There were no evidences of alcoholism, His acts and appearance impressed the witness as irrational. witness as irrational.

DR. F. J. BURTON-BROWNE.

DR. F. J. BURTON-BROWNE.

The third of the foreign witnesses to be called was Dr. Frederick J. Burton-Browne of London, formerly of the India service, and for a time a gracticing physician in Rome. Dr. Burton-Browne constantly referred to himself as a "medical mun" rather than a doctor. It was in March, 1902, that the witness called to attend Thaw in Rome. He diagnosed the case as one of simple or tailed manua.

There was no trace of alcoholism.

There was no trace of alcoholism.

To Count Laszlo Szechenyi Took Place at Home of Bride's Mother Today.

TO ALTER WITH BROTHER.

Ceremony Performed by Rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral-Couple Departed for Newport Today.

New York, Jan. 27.-Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was married to Count Lasz'o Szechenyi, a young Hungarian nobleman, in the Fifth avenue home of Mrs. Vanderbilt, at noon today. The wed-Vanderbilt, at noon today. The wedding was probably the most brilliant that has taken place in this city for several years. Although the number of guests was limited to about 350, mainly relatives and immediate friends of the two families, there was included Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the Austrian ambassador to the United States; James Erree, the British ambassador and several of the prominent members of New York society. Outside of the Vanderbilt home, a great crowd of the curious public gathered, hoping for a glimpse of the count and his bride and watching the arrival of the guests. the guests.

There was no disorder among this growd for the streets were patrolled and kept clear by a force of nearly 00 notlement

and kept clear by a force of nearly 100 policemen.

Police lines were Grawn across Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets between which two streets, the house stands and uninvited public was not peristed on the Fifth avenue sidewalk, in front of the house. They gathered in large numbers in the square in front of the Plaza hotel, but their curiosity was satisfied only by witnessing the arrival of the count and the guests. Promptly at noon the wedding ceremony was performed in a large drawing room on the Fifth avenue side of the house in which a bower of palms and arbor of orchids were constructed. Beneath the arbor a temporary altar was erected and in front of this the ceremony was performed by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle rector of St. Patrick's cathedral. The bride was escorted by her elder brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, down the aisle, bordered with palms entwined with a great abundance of orchids at the altar.

At one end of the long room an altar

great abundance of orchids at the altar.

At one end of the long room an altar was placed under a bower of bending palm trees, the tops of which came together forming an arch, under which the bridal couple proceeded to the altar. About the trunks of the palms were twined thousands of orchids.

Miss Vanderbilt was accompanied to the altar by her elder brother, Connelius Vanderbilt, and the count was accompanied by his best man, Count Anton, Sigray. The wedding ceremony was performed by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's cathedral, wearing purple silk vestments and lace. He was assisted by the Rey, John Verne, The wedding chorus from Gaul's cantata, 'Ruth,' was sung by 30 boys of the St. Patrick's chancel choir, attired in surplices and red cassocks, accompanied by the organ and assisted by the cathedral small quartet.

The gown worn by the bride was of ivory satin with embroidery, point lace and garlands of orange blossoms. Her veil was of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and cardenias. The bridesmaids were

sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and gardenias. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth Vanderbilt Twombley, her cousin, and Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney. The bride was also attended by her little niece, Miss Flora Payne Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Whitney.

Among the ushers were Count
Stefan Szechenyi and Count Paul Esterhazy. Among the guests were
Baron Hengelmuller von Hengervar, the Austrain ambassador to the Unit-ed States, and his wife, and Alfred and Reginald Vanderbilt, brothers of

Many of the most prominent mem-bers of New York society were among the guests, while outside the Vander-bilt residence a great crowd of the

bilt residence a great crowd of the curious public thronged the sidewalk and street.

Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, the guests being distributed at various tables throughout the house. All the rooms were beautifully decorated with palms and crafted.

and orchids.

This afternoon, the Count and Countess Szechenyi will go to Newport to remain for a week at the home of Reginald Vanderbilt.

Last summer Miss Vanderbilt became of age, and, under the provision of her father's will, entered into possession of her share of his great fortune, estimated at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

The wedding gifts are said to ex-ceed \$1,000,000 in value and are gnarded day and night by detectives

and special police arrangements hav been made to handle the curiou throngs which usually gather on suci

Dist. Atty. Jerome on cross-examina-'How long did Thaw's mania last?"
'About 36 hours."
'That's all."

Next came Dr. Maurice Gauja s, who gave his testimony through official court interpreter. He at-ed Thaw in Pau's in the spring of in which he attempted suicide by

wallowing laudanum.
Dr. Gauja described Thaw's condition, but said he had not diagnosed it as audanum poisoning, At first he thought (was ptomaine poisoning. Mr. Little-ton here announced that with the exception of the testimony of the wibnesses who had just testified, the hypothetical question for the experts was completed.

Smith Ely Jeliffe of Columbia university was sworn and it was agreed that the question should be read to him and Dr. Charles G. Wagner of Binghamton and Dr. Evans of Morris Plains N. J. at the same time.

Mr. Littleton began to read the question to the experts and to the jary at 12:30 p. m. He had read for 10 minutes only when recess was ordered.

PORTLAND, MAINE, HAS ANOTHER BIG FIRE.

Portland, Mc., Jan. 27.—Fire which several times threatened to wipe out the business district of this city and which caused damage estimated at over \$900,000, was kept confined to the block in which it started this morning after an almost 10 hours' fighting by Portland's firemen, aided by men and apparatus from several outside cities.

The fire started in the wholesale dry goods house of Milliken. Cousins & Company, and it was in their half of the former. The a pool game. Walcomer when loss was sustained, Later, when

the fire was thought to be under control, the other half of the building occupied by A. F. Cox & Sons, was invaded by the flames, which made their way through the roof and a party wall simultaneously, and the \$250,000 stock of boots and show was ruined.

of boots and shoes was ruined.

The crew of engine No. 5 were standing beneath a well on the side of the burned blook, when an explosion was heard, followed by the fall of the wall. The explosion had warned the nen, however, and all were out of the way when the debris fell. The Parker-Thomas company sus

The Parker-Thomas company sustained loss by water and smoke estimated at \$100,000 and Cook, Evarth. Penna company, wholesale druggist F. C. Balley & Company, carriages Lewis & Company, wholeale clothing A. H. Berry & Company, boots an shoes; M. A. Waterhouse & Compan, hardware dealers, and Russ, Eveled & Ingalls, dry goods dealers, joint suffer a loss aggregating \$100,000.

The fire assumed such proportion that Mayor Leighton called for helffrom 10 cities in Massachusetts, Ne Hampshire and Maine.

A DELICATE OPERATION.

Policeman Whose Intestines Were

Pierced Six Times May Live. New York, Jan. 27.—After an operation which surgeons in the Harles hospital say is more serious than to one performed in the attempt to save the life of President McKinley Joh one performed in the attempt to save the life of President McKinley, John Loughman, a patrolman, who was shot Monday night, last, while atempting to aid a detective in arresting a pick-intestines were pierced six times. At pocket, is in a fair way to recover. His the hospital last night it was said that Loughman would probably be fit for

JOHN MITCHELL WANTS NO OFFICE

Indianapolis, Jan. 27 .- President Mitchell announced to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today that he did not desire to hold any office in the organization after his retirement as president on April 1. This will stop a movement to have him placed at the head of an advisory board.

He asked that his friends give their loyal and undivided support to his successor. "While I have been president, I have been president in fact as well as in name and my successor have the same opportunities to carry out his policies."

W. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer w. D. Haywood, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed the convention. He referred feelingly to the appreciation and the feeling of Moyer, Fettibone and himself, to the labor element of the country which had contributed \$300,000 to their defense.

Haywood attributed all of the strikes

Haywood attributed all of the strikes Haywood attributed all of the strikes and troubles in the western lead, coal and gold mines to the operators, owing to their failure to keep contracts with the miners. He charged the operators with the destruction of property by the use of explosives, in order to prejudice public opinion and lay the blame on the miners. He painted graphic pictures of "the buil-pens" established by the state and military authorities which he said have been subservant to the operators.

the operators.
"Colorado," said he, "Is as mean as all the other states boiled down. Corporations control the courts there, debauch the legislature and run the election to suit there are

on to suit themselves."

Mr. Haywood pleaded for a closer between the Western Federation of Miners and the Mine Work-ers of America. He asked not only for the financial support of the United Miners but for the moral support as well. He asked that all coal minerahave their contracts expire at the same so they can give other mutual

President Mitchell addressed the convention, whereupon Mr. Haywood closed. He declared himself to be opposed to sympathetic strikes. Thave watched labor troubles and conditions as closely assume the sympathetic strikes. ed labor troubles and conditions as closely as any man," he said, "and I have not seen any benefit accrue from sympathetic strikes. Should the Western Federation of Miners ask us to go on a strike to aid their strike, we would ask naturally, 'What will we get out of it? What good will accrue to us?' I do not see that it would do us any good to have the metalaferous miners on a strike if we coal miners were out on a strike. Coal can be mined when gold release to seek seek. mined when gold miners are not work ing, but gold cannot be mined if there

no coal." Mr. Mitchell admitted that in extreme cases sympathetic strikes would very materially assist in the accom-plishment of labor purposes and in such cases he would advocate them. He thought closer relationship should exist between the mine workers and the Western Federation of Miners, and suggested a commission to define what these relations should be. Mr. Mitchell urged the miners to continue the con-

ract system. D. A. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Ohio miners, and Alexander Ho-walt, president of the Kansas miners, were elected delegates to the Interna-tional mining congress, which meets at

D. J. HENNESSY OF BUTTE. MONT., PIONEER, DROPS DEAD.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 27.—D. J. Hennessy, president of the Hennessy Mercantile company, a poincer of Montana and the richest merchant in the northwest, dropped dead on the street at 8 o'clock today of heart trouble. He was born at Fredericktown, N. B., in 1854. A widow and three children survive.

Mr. Hennessy came to Montana in 1879 and engaged in business in Helena, with E. L. Bonner & Co. a pto-

1879 and engaged in business in Helena, with E. L. Bonner & Co., a pioneer firm. Three years later, he established a store in Butte, then a small camp. This place was burned out in 1889, but on the ruins grew the present store, the largest between St. Paul and Portland, Mr. Hennessy was many time.

He had held high offices in the na-tional Ancient Order of Hibernians, was leading Democratic politician and had iven fortunes to the Catholic church, le was also a Knight of Columbus. Funeral arrangements have not been

Mr. Hennessy was found on West Park street, near Jackson, at 8 o'clock dying. He had been to early mass. A printer. Tom Killfeather, discovering the stricken man, carried him into the residence of Dr. Hanson within a few yards, but Mr. Hennessy expired before anything could be done. He had had previous attacks of heart trouble.

A DEADLY FISTFIGHT

Aurora, Neb., Jan. 27.-A fist fight between Delbert Wolcott and Frank McNess at Glichrist, this county, las night, resulted in the instant deal or the former. The men quarreled eve a pool game. Walcott was 20 and Mc

WHITE MEN IDLE WHILE JAPS WORK

Five Hundred American Laborers With Families Here Are Out of Employment.

THE SITUATION IS VERY ACUTE

Foreigners Have Employment on The Streets to the Exclusion of Citizens.

Mayor Barnsford, Rev. E. I. Goshen And Capt. Woods Meet This After_ neon to Discuss the Situation.

Capt. M. M. Woods, Salt Lake Charity association: "The situation is more acute than the people realize, I have a list here of 500 honest, industrious men of family, where there is littie or no food in the home, and the men are willing to work for almost nothing. Work must be had for

Staff Capt, Soderholm, Salvation Army: "Our workingmen's hotel is overcrowded every night, and we turn many away. They include skilled laborers in many cases and for these men, many of whom have union cards. the unions are doing nothing. Japanese and foreigners seem to have employment on the streets to the exclusion of Salt Lake citizens with families."

Desk Sergeant, Police Station: "Our nightly applications for lodgings amount to about 50 lodgers. They all give vocations, and at least a large proportion seem to be working men of good morals. Some of course are the usual "floater" class.

With 500 men of families out of work

With 500 men of families out of work in Salt Lake, and these families often on the verge of destitution, Kennedy's sewer contract on East First South street is being worked by alien labor, mostly Japs.

The situation has been one to stir public officials into action and at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon Mayor Bransford, Rev. E. I. Goshen and Capt. M. M. Woods, head of the Salt Lake Charity association, met to consider ways and means of adjusting matters. Capt. Woods spoke of the situation this afternoon with great seriousness. "It's a red hot shame," he declared. "I have here this list of honest citizen workmen, men of families, many of them skilled aborers, out of work and willing to accept any employment offered, whether at their trades, or at day labor. I go into their homes, and I find the most cruel kind of destitution, and then I come out ofto the streets and find Mr. Kennedy employing a large force of Japanese laborers, working them on Sunday even."

SCORES LABOR UNIONS.

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The labor situation on the sewer contract was not the only thing that stirred Capt. Woods this morning. "Here are these labor unions," he said, "they ought to be caring for their own. Yet when I published the fact that I had two regular union printers, with cards showing them in good standing apply here for work, this union set an example of inactivity that I think is bad for all. The secretary came down here and asked for their names. That's every blessed thing he did. They were back here again this morning asking for heip. These are times when we must all get in and help, and for the labor unions to begin by helping their own fellow craftsmen is a pretty good point to start things."

WHAT JAPS ARE GETTING.

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The list of 500 unemployed married men is not the limit of the possibilities of this list in Salt Lake. Capt. Woods declared this morning that he had to shut off his list as he already had more people than could possibly be benefitted, and it was now necessary to turn the association's attention to finding work for those listed, and to stirring into activity some big proposition which will take care of many men. One dollar and fifty cents per day is all that they ask, and many even are willing to work at a less figure than this. The Japanese on the sewer contract it is understood receive from 75 to \$5 cents per day.

tract it is understood receive from 75 to 85 cents per day.

For the unemployed in Salt Lake there are four places to go, to the Salvation Army working men's hotel on Plum alley, to the Volunteers' hotel on east First South; to the police station and to the Salt, Lake Charity association. The latter organization tries to furnish jobs only, and the others in addition offer lodgings, two of them trying to furnish positions, while the city jail contents itself with offering a bed and a "floater" wherever it can be "pinned on" with safety.

INCOLUMNARY MICAWBERS

INVOLUNTARY M'CAWBERS. All four of these institutions are overworked. At the Charity association this morning they ceased to register names, in order to spend their time hunting for positions; the Salvation Army hotel was filled to the capacity of its "parlor" with men walting for something to turn up, many of them being husky young Americans, who acclare they never were out of work beclare they never were out of work be-fore, and would take it at any oppor-tunity. The Volunteer establishment had a waiting line for luncheon at had a waiting line for luncheon at noon, and its "parior," too, was filled with men sitting around a fire and ex-changing stories on the difficulty of se-curing employment.

Dixon's employment agency has had clean heards for two months so far as opportunities to work are concerned.

SHEPPERD'S SUSPENSION.

Amateur Athletic Union No Doubt Will Take the Matter Up.

New York, Jan. 27.—The suspension of Malvin W. Shepperd of the Irish-American Athletic club runner in Philadelphia for his action in the race Friday, when he struck an opponent robs the Pastime Athletic club games at Madison Square Garden tonight of one of the stars who was expected to take part

take part.

The Amateur Athietic union will choubtless take up the matter of the suspension, many athietics and others acquainted with the rules contending that the action of the Philadelphia committee in allowing Shepperd to run on Saturday night after the act which caused his suspension yesterday, makes that suspension filegal.